On April 16 and May 13, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

24747. Adulteration of canned huckleberries. U. S. v. 16 Cases, et al., of Canned Huckleberries. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35204, 35431, 35432. Sample nos. 20030–B, 20287–B, 20290–B, 20291–B.)

These cases involved canned huckleberries that contained worms.

On February 28, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 cases of canned huckleberries at Lewiston, Idaho. On May 2, 1935, libels were filed in the District of Oregon against 300 cases of canned huckleberries at Portland, Oreg., and 361/2 cases at Salem, Oreg. The libels charged that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of September 24, 1934, and February 6, 1935, by Younglove & Co., from Tacoma, Wash., and that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled, variously: "Porto Brand Huckleberries * * * Mason Ehrman and Co. Portland Oregon"; "White Star Brand Huckleberries * * * Packed for General Grocery Company Inc. Portland Oregon"; "B and H Brand Huckleberries Younglove & Company, Tacoma, Wash."; "Rock Dell Brand Huckleberries. Packed by Younglove & Company Tacoma Wash."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in

part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On May 13 and June 25, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

24748. Adulteration of tomato puree. U. S. v. 137 Cases of Tomato Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35208. Sample no. 31808-B.)

This case involved a shipment of tomato puree that contained excessive mold. On March 2, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 137 cases of tomato puree at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 28, 1935, by the Cicero Canning Co., from Cicero, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Blossom Brand * * * Puree of Tomatoes, Distributed by Durand-McNeill-Horner Co. Chicago, Ill."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in

part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 3, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

24749. Adulteration of hot sauce. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Hot Sauce. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35220. Sample nos. 1584-B, 4791-B.)

This case involved a shipment of hot sauce that contained excessive mold. On March 5, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of hot sauce at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about January 15, 1935, by the Riverbank Canning Co., of Stockton, Calif., from San Francisco, Calif., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Troubadour Hot Sauce Griffith-Durney Co. Distributors San Francisco, Calif."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 6, 1925, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.